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	Limits of Useable Factors	
25X1A	2. indicated that his concern about limits of useable factors dealt with the criteria which would express the characteristics of satellite photography needed for mapping, charting, and geodesy. He had received these queries from CIA personnel involved in preparing computer programs for guiding satellite operations. further mentioned this query was part of the NRO operational activity, and was an updating being done in line with the appendix of the line with	25X1
5X1A	being done in line with the expanded programming capability soon to be available for the KH-4 system. In mentioned that the criteria presently being used by Army Map Service in evaluating satellite collection efforts for MC&G purposes was the most pertinent data now on hand. He mentioned that criteria established last summer (see MCGWG-D-5, dated 26 July 1965, para 2) was the latest documentation, but that further detailed criteria had been developed, particularly involving snow cover in Siberia. After discussion, it was concluded that documentation of the KH-4 evaluation criteria needed updating. It was concluded that AMS would update the criteria now being used, and particular questions would be answered with development of further criteria as needed. These criteria would be reviewed with the DoD production activities, and the DIA would provide an updated set of criteria to the MC&G Working Group. This action should be completed in 3-5 weeks.	25X1,

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	Contribution of Overt Geodetic Systems in Meeting Worldwide Geodetic Position and Elevation Requirements	
25X1A	presented a statement which had been prepared by DIA to reflect overt system geodetic accuracies and programs from 1966-70, which would directly contribute to meeting world-wide geodetic position and elevation requirements. This statement is attached	
:	as Tab A to these minutes. These accuracies are the objectives of the programs described in Tab A. Production activities in Army and Air Force can provide estimates of accuracies obtainable when the overt system	
25X1A	accuracies in Tab A are integrated with alternate systems, in various operational modes. stated that our	25X1A
29/(1/(long range requirements paper showed that present systems integrated with the accuracies of Tab A would marginally meet the world-wide geodetic requirement by 1970. Regardless of the consideration that the geodetic deficiency is not of great magnitude, it does not mean that R&D to support the geodetic requirement should be minimal, because it	25X1A
25X1A :	may be possible through systems to realize a cost-effectiveness tradeoff whereby achieving accuracies better than required would permit savings in other geodetic and geophysical programs. The accuracies and the programs set forth in Tab A are subject to continuous review, and will be updated as changes occur.	
	Increased Flexibility for Weather in Accomplishing KH-4 Photography by Area Priorities	
25X1A	4 of NRO reviewed again the discussion that had taken place previously in the COMOR and MC&G Working Group, whereby it was recognized that increased flexibility was needed by the NRO to maximize the results obtainable. He stated that world-wide weather on	
25X1A	an entire year basis was being analyzed in order to obtain best results. indicated that the priorities were being respected, in that the cameras would be operated over highest priority areas at considerably greater cloud cover prediction percentages and that all film	
	was intended to be used. It was generally agreed that the increased flexibility was needed, and that NRO would use good judgment consistent with area priorities. Refined specific criteria for NRO guidance was not indicated at this time, but the results of the next search missions would be observed, and if there were significant imbalances observed in obtaining high priority coverage versus low priority coverage, the matter could be reopened.	

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Long Range MC&G Requirements for Image Sensor Acquisition System 25X1A 5.	25X1	Approve	d For Release 2005/04 720 P C VE (2017 9B01709A000 <u>50</u> 0020010-5
25X1A 5.			MCGWG-M-15
application of R&D search-surveillance systems toward meeting long range MC&G requirements was scheduled for 1000 hours on Friday, 27 May 1966. 25X1A Copy 1 DIA TCO 2, 3 DIA TCO 4, 5 Army TCO (Mr. Matthews) 6, 7 Navy TCO (Mr. Wolf) 8, 9 Air Force TCO (Mr. Eldridge) 10,11 CIA Member 25X1A 10,11 CIA Member 12 NRO (13,14 NPIC) 15 State TCO (Mr. Moyer) 15 State TCO (Mr. Moyer) 16 NSA TCO 17 CIA COMOR Member		Long Range N	MC&G Requirements for Image Sensor Acquisition Systems
Chairman COMOR MCG Working Group 25X1A Copy 1 DIA TCO 2,3 DIA TCO 4,5 Army TCO (Mr. Matthews) 6,7 Navy TCO (Mr. Wolf) 8,9 Air Force TCO (Mr. Eldridge) 10,11 CIA Member 12 NRO (13,14 NPIC 15 State TCO (Mr. Moyer) 25X1A 16 NSA TCO 17 CIA COMOR Member	25X1A	application of range MC&G	R&D search-surveillance systems toward meeting long
2,3 DIA TCO 4,5 Army TCO (Mr. Matthews) 6,7 Navy TCO (Mr. Wolf) 8,9 Air Force TCO (Mr. Eldridge) 10,11 CIA Member 12 NRO (13,14 NPIC 15 State TCO (Mr. Moyer) 16 NSA TCO 17 CIA COMOR Member	25X1A		
8,9 Air Force TCO (Mr. Eldridge) 10,11 CIA Member 12 NRO (13,14 NPIC 15 State TCO (Mr. Moyer) 16 NSA TCO 17 CIA COMOR Member	25X1A	2,3 4,5	DIA TCO Army TCO (Mr. Matthews)
25X1A 13, 14 NPIC 15 State TCO (Mr. Moyer) 25X1A 16 NSA TCO 17 CIA COMOR Member	25X1A	8,9 10,11	Air Force TCO (Mr. Eldridge) CIA Member
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MCGWG-M-15 Tab A

Geodetic-Geophysical Accuracies and Program (1966-1970)

A. Accuracies (Expressed in Standard Error (1 Sigma))

		<u>FY66</u>	FY68	FY70
1.	Equatorial Radius	25m	15-18m	10m
2.	Primary Net (Horizontal Position)	-	-	15m
3.	Satellite Orbital Position Accura- cies Attributable to Uncertainties in Our Knowledge of the Earth Gravi- tational Potential	75m	30 _m	10 - 15m

B. <u>Programs</u>

- 1. Geodetic and Geophysical programs have been designed to provide world-wide data in support of the advanced weapons systems. Principal programs which will contribute to improving the accuracy of the above-cited parameters are the DoD Geodetic Satellite Program and the 5-Year Gravity Program.
- The Geodetic Satellite Program consists of observations with both electronic and optical tracking systems to provide an improved equatorial radius, precise geodetic locations on a world-wide basis, and a better definition of the earth's gravity potential. A SECOR equatorial belt of approximately 30 stations will be accomplished during FY67, to an accuracy of approximately 30 meters. By 1970, an accurate geometrical net of approximately 41 stations will be determined by the BC-4 cameras which, together with new precise ground distance measurements, will yield an accuracy of about 15 meters. In 1968 and 69, densification will be accomplished within the primary net, primarily in Africa and South America, by SECOR and the PC-1000 cameras to an accuracy of 20-30 meters. Densification within the U.S., Canada, and the Middle East has been, or is being, accomplished by the BC-4s to an accuracy of 20-30 meters. Spacing of the primary BC-4 and SECOR networks will be about 2000 miles. The densification points will be spaced at a distance of about 800 miles. Earth-centered positions for selected locations will be provided by Doppler and the PC-1000 cameras operating in an orbital mode.

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MCGWG-M-15 Tab A

- The Doppler system, and to a lesser extent the PC-1000s, will collect data to be used in a better definition of the earth's gravitational potential. The data from the analysis of satellite orbits, along with land, sea, and air gravity measurements, will be used to reduce the uncertainties that exist in the gravity potential. Presently these uncertainties cause errors in determination of a satellite's position of about 75 meters. By 1970, when all data has been incorporated, this error should be around 10-15 meters.
- The 5-Year Gravity Program will provide a global gravity 4. field by 1970, consisting of 5° x 5° mean anomalies to an accuracy of 7.5 mcs in the Northern Hemisphere and $10^{\rm o}$ x $10^{\rm o}$ mean anomalies in the Southern Hemisphere to an accuracy of 10mcs. The reconciliation of this surface field with the field generated from satellites at 600 miles will provide the increased confidence in orbital positons in the 1970 period.

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COMOR MAPPING, CHARTING, AND GEODESY WORKING GROUP

AGENDA for MCGWG-M-15

Room 5B2830, CIA Headquarters 1000, Wednesday, 18 May 66

- 1. Increased Flexibility for Weather in Accomplishing KH-4
 Photography by Area Priorities (continuation of same item
 discussed in 2 May meeting).
- 2. Contribution of Overt Geodetic Systems in Meeting World-wide Geodetic Position and Elevation Requirements.
- 3. Any matters affecting Long Range MC&G Requirements for Image Sensor Acquisition Systems that should be discussed prior to the NRO briefing.
- 4. Limits of Usable Factors for MC&G.

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25X1A	Copy 1	DIA TCO
	2,3	DIA TCO
	4,5	Army TCO (Mr. Matthews)
	6,7	Navy TCO (Mr. Wolf)
25X1A	8,9	Air Force TCO (Mr. Eldridge)
ZUKIA	10, 11	CIA Member
25X1A	12	NRO (
	13, 14	NPIC
25X1A	15	State TCO (Mr. Moyer)
25/1/	16	NSA TCO
•	17	CIA COMOR Member
· ·	18,19	Ch/PWG
	20-24	Ch/MCGWG

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